評論選輯

日本與民主
Japan and Democracy

英「新政治家」作家摩里士著
（英新聞處原稿譯文本社自附）

One of the few books on Japan published in Britain in recent years, "A Brother is a Stranger" by Toru Matsumoto and M. Lerrigo is reviewed in this weeks "New Statesman" by the British writer on Japan, Mr. John Morris. He describes the autobiography written by a Japanese christian with the help of an American friend as discursive and repetitious. But he adds "having pointed out its defects, I must now add that it is also a book which no one who really wants to understand the inherent difficulties of reorganising Japan should fail to read with the greatest care. Studies of this kind written by foreigners, even though they happen to be trained anthropologists, are inevitably somewhat suspect: but here for the first time is a criticism of the Japanese social system written by one who was brought up in it."

英國日本問題作家約翰摩里士氏，在本週的「新政治家」雜誌上，著文評論近年來，在國美出版的有關於日本問題的少數著作中之一，松本通和勒里哥先生著的「兄弟是路人」一書，他把這本書爲一個日本的基督徒在一個美國朋友的帮助下寫的自傳，稱之爲瑣碎枝節重複，但是他又附加說：「在指出了這本書的缺點以後，我必須再附加一句，就是，這同樣又是那些願意了解重組日本的許多困難的人所不能不以極大的細心問讀的一本書，讀這樣一類外國人寫的著作，縱令他們適逢其會地是有教養的人類學者，亦不可免地要有某種程度的懷疑的；不過這是在英國所遇到的第一本由一個在日本長大成人的人寫的批評日本社會制度的書。」

Mr. Morris explains that Matsumoto is still in the United States and intends to devote his life to the study of liberal ideas in Japan. The reviewer goes on "he feels, and in my opinion rightly, that the only hope for his country lies in a fundamental reorganisation of the family system: that it is useless to talk of democracy until such time as every member of the fam'y is free to order his own life without undue reference to other members of it."

摩里士先生說明松本現在還在美國，而且他準備終生致力於研究日本的自由思想，摩里士繼續說：「他（指松本）覺得（這點照我看來是對的）日本的唯一希望，是奇托在家族制度的基本重組，在這種家族裏面的每一個成員，能够自由支配他自己的生活，不會因此妨害還個家族的別的成員以前，談民主是沒有用處的。」

莫洛托夫要做什麼？
What Does Molotov Want?

London, — The LPS diplomatic correspondent writes; whatever may be the outcome of todays sitting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, all competent observers expect it to be critical.

倫敦通訊—倫敦通訊社外交記者書稱：今日外長會議，不論結果如何，一般敏感之觀察家，莫不預期爲一危急關頭。

By his speech on Friday, Mr. Molotov proceeded to use the conference not as a negotiating body but as a microphone for propoganda to Germany. The foreign ministers of Britain, the USA and France were at one in their opinion that Mr. Molotov had gone too far, that he had impugned their good faith and created an atmosphere of mistrust and ill feeling which was the negation of the tolerable conditions of a conference of foreign ministers.

莫洛托夫由其星期五演說所顯示，並不利用外長會議作爲談判團體，而係利用作爲對德宣傳之播音器，英美法三國外長，一致認爲莫氏措辭逾出範圍過甚，渠竟詰外長等之信仰，造成彼此疑忌空氣及挑撥惡感，恰與外長會議須有彼此容忍之條件相左。

Mr. Molotov immediately elecited short sharp retorts from the three western foreign ministers but more than that, he prompted them to ask themselves whether the time had not arrived to decide whether the conference should quite the path over which Mr. Molotov was seeking to lead it and negotiate on the vital questions on its agenda or whether otherwise it had not better adjourn.

莫洛托夫曾立即惹起西方三强外長之簡短尖銳之反駁，然若於此者，莫洛托夫且已引起渠等自問是否已至決定時期。即會議是否應脫離莫洛托夫覓致率領之途徑，而談判議事日程上之主要問題或宣以延會爲佳。

The peg on which Mr. Molotov hung his speech of Friday was the crucial issue of reparations. The Foreign Ministers of the three western pówers are now waiting to hear whether Mr. Molotov is prepared to reduce his "demand" for an astronomic total of reparations partly payable out of German current production and in general to facilitate a practical settlement.

莫洛托夫星期五演說關鍵所在，乃爲賠償最後決定問題，西方三國外長今正靜待聽取莫氏是否對其所提一部份自德國生產品內撥供賠償費用之天文學數字充總額，準備削減其要求俾便實際上得告解決。

The three western powers want genuine agreement, not mere agreement on paper. Does Mr. Molotov also want genuine agreement or does he not?

盡西方外長咸欲得一眞誠協議，非徒獲取紙上協議而已，莫洛托夫是否打算獲取一個眞誠的協議？或是另有他意？

糧食部所聘英國顧問已於九日來華就任
British Food Expert Comes to China

London, Dec.—A senior official of the British Ministry of Food, Mr. John Hutt, MBE left Britain by air on December 9 on his way to China as adviser to the Chinese Ministry of Food.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）英國糧食部高級官員約翰·何德氏，已於本月九日乘機赴華就任中國糧食部顧問職。

He is expected to remain in China for six months. Mr. Hutt is a member of the Civil Service who was transferred to the food ministry in 1939 and has served there continuously ever since in a variety of posts. His experience has given him a thorough knowledge of all branches of the work of the ministry. The Ministry of Food is one of the government departments which won the highest praise during the war and in the postwar years for maintaining the standard of nutrition of the British people.

何德係英政府文官，渠擬在華滯留六個月，渠於一九三九年在英糧食部供職對於該部各項工作頗爲熟稔，經驗亦頗豐富，糧食部在戰時及戰後對於維護英國人民營養機半最受讚譽之政府部門。

北寧沿線不靖
共匪在東北蠢動，山東方面，龍口在激戰中
INTENSE ACTIVITY ALONG PEINING LINE

Shanghai, Dec. 16. (Reuter) — Intense Communist activity on both sides of the Peiping-Mukden Railway in western Manchuria was reported in Chinese dispatches as the Communist General Chen Yi's three-pronged push against the North Honan cities of Kaifeng and Chengchow gathered momentum. The Goverament authorities are said to be closely watching the developments in western Manchuria as the new activity might be a prelude to another Communist general offensive in the area between Jehol, Hopei and Liaoning provinces.

路透社上海十二月十六日電：據華方報稱東北之西部沿平瀋線兩關，共匪活動又形熾烈，同時豫省北部，共匪陳毅部，分三路向開封及錦州推進，政府當局據云正密切注視東北西部之發展，因該新活動，可視爲共匪在熟，冀，遼數省間發動另一總攻勢之前奏曲。

According to semi-official dispatches, several Communist columns are deploying along the Peiping-Mukden Railway between Shanhaikwan and Chinchow, 80 miles west of Mukden, and also in the Hsinmin area, 50 miles west of Mukden.

據半官方之消息稱，有數支共匪部隊正沿平瀋線在山海關與錦州（瀋陽西八十公里）間之地區及新民（瀋陽西五十公里）等地，展開行伍積極備戰。

In North Honan small Communist detachments were discovered in the vicinity of Chungmow, 15 miles east of the Peiping-Hankow and Lunghai Railway junction city of Chengchow.

豫北方面，在中牟（在平漢，隴海兩路交叉點鄭州之東部十五公里）附近已發現小批之共匪。

At the same time, a Communist force, numbering 10,000, are said to have arrived at a point only ten miles east of Kaifeng.

同時，有一部分共匪約萬餘人，據云已迫近某處，距開封東部僅十公里。

In North Shantung, the Communist troops have launched a large-scale attack against the port of Lungkow, whose garrison is reported to be "heroically defending the city." General Wang Yao-wu, Governor and Military Commander of the Shantung operations, interviewed by *Reuter* correspondent at Tsinan, gave it as his considered opinion that the recapture of Chefoo early in October — the only major Nationalist success in the last six months and the Government's answer to the Communuits' Manchurian offensive — was not an overwhelming victory of the Government as at first claimed. "Strategically the recapture of Chefoo severed the Communists' most important supply line, but the Communist forces were not annihilated but only driven into the mountainous areas around Weihaiwei and the peninsula.

魯北方面，共匪對龍口港，已發動大規模之攻勢，龍口守軍據云正在英勇的保衛該城中，魯省主席暨軍事首長王耀武將軍，於濟南接見路透社通訊員時，發表渠個人之意見，認爲在十月初隨合之克復並非如原先所稱之政府獲得壓倒之勝利，烟台之克服，爲上半年國軍唯一之勝利，同時亦爲政府鞏固東北共匪之攻勢，而發動者，王主席云「在戰略上言之，烟台之克復，切斷了共匪最重要之補給線，但共匪並未被消滅，僅被逐至威海衛及山東半島周圍之山區中。」

The general maintained that large ships of 10,000 tons previously brought supplies for he Communists from Port Arthur and other northern ports and thought that without this supply line the rebels were still receiving outside assistance.

王主席確稱以前有萬噸之大船，自旅順及其他北部之港口，爲共匪帶來補充物資，主主席又認爲此條補給線雖已切斷，而共匪仍在接受外來之援助。

Questioned on the source of supplies, General Wang said: "A good deal of Japanese equipment had been captured from the Communists recently and I believe that most of the weapons surrendered by the Japanese to the Russians in the early days of the capitulation are now being freely distributed among the Chinese Communists."

王主席在答覆共匪補充品來源之問題時稱：「最近國軍由共匪手中擄獲大批之日本裝備，余相信日軍在投降初期時繳予蘇聯之武器，大部分任意分配於共匪。」

The general added that the Japanese surrendered in Manchuria to the Russians 1,500,000 rifles and 150'000 machineguns and 20,000 field pieces. He said he doubted if this equipment was still stored in Russian depots and believed that these arms were placed at the disposal of the Chinese Communists.

王主席又謂日軍在東北曾繳予蘇聯一百五十萬支步槍，十五萬挺機槍，及兩萬魯野砲，王主席消遣懷疑此項武器仍儲藏於蘇聯之庫中，並相信此等武器已交予共匪手中。

"If the Russians had given this equipment to the Communists then it is a much greater help than China has received from all her Allies during the World War II." he added.

王主席又謂「如蘇聯已將此項裝備給予共匪，則其數量，遠較我國在大戰時由各盟國所獲得者爲多。」

Answering American Pressericism that the Nationalist armies were content to garrison towns rather than to take up offensive operations, General Wang said: "The Central Government is a responsible government and, unlike the Communists, whose chief objective is to destroy the Government at all costs, the Nationalist armies must afford protection of the people and cities."

王主席於答覆美報界謂我國軍僅滿足於防守城市，而不採取攻勢之評論時稱：「中央政府係負責之政府，非如共匪，其主要目的在盡量破壞政府，而國軍必須保護人民與城市。」

The general admitted that some of the criticism was well founded, but pointed out that as large numbers of refugees fled to towns for protection, the combat troops available for offensive operations had been drastically cut down.

王主席承認若干之評論，有甚佳之見地，但指稱因大批之難民逃至城市中，以求獲得保護，以致可採取攻勢之作戰部隊受到極大之寒襲。

He maintained, however, that the Nationalists still control more than two-thirds of Shantung province.

王主席又確謂，無論如何，國軍仍統治魯省三分之二以上之地區。

General Wang said that he was pessimistic about a speedy end of the civil war, because large Communist forces were still in the Shantung peninsula. "Indeed unless the Nationalist forces obtain immediate American aid, the civil war will continue indefinitely," General Wang declared emphatically.

王主席謂渠對內戰早日結束一層，表示悲觀，因山東半島仍有大批共匪存在，王主席強調稱：「實在言之，除非國軍得到美國之立刻援助外，內戰將無限止的延續下去。」

He said that 30 government divisions had already been trained to use American equipment and that he and other commanders were bewildered that assistance was being withheld.

王主席謂國軍有三十師，已在訓練使用美式裝備，而渠本人及其他之將領對扣留援助一節，表示懷疑。

The general denied that these trained troops had been mixed with raw recruits and their efficiency had been lowered.

王主席否認該等受過訓練之部隊曾摻入新兵，以致戰鬥力降低。

Questioned on the subject of American aid required, General Wang said that light and mobile arms, ammunition and technical training of supply columns would be sufficient for the Nationalists to smash the Communists.

詢以需要何種美國之援助一節時，王主席謂，輕機動武器，彈藥及供給部軍之技術訓練，即足以使國軍擊碎共匪。

意新內閣舉行會議
Reshuffled Italian Cabinet Meets

Rome, Dec. 16. (Reuter)—The reshuffled Italian Cabinet will meet to-day to approve the statement which the Prime Minister, Signor Alcide de Gasperi, was making to the Constituent Assembly this afternoon, it was announced here.

羅馬十二月十六日路透電：據本地消息稱，改組後之意大利內閣將於今日舉行會議承認首相加斯比里氏今日午在選民大會之宣言。

The Cabinet changes announced last night represent an extension of Signor de Gasperi's Christian Democratic Government to take in the Centre-Left elements of the Republian Party and the dissident Socialist group led by Signor Giuseppe Saragat.

據昨夜消息稱此次內閣之改變係加斯布里之基督教民主政府勢力擴張吸收共和黨之中左派分子，薩拉加領導之社會主義派異議之對立。

The ministers dropped from the Cabinet are Signor Mario Cingolani (Defence) and Signor Umberto Merlin (Posts and Telegraphs).

自內閣中離職之各部長有國防部長辛卓蘭尼氏，及郵電部長盧林氏。

It is understood that one of the first things to be decided by the new Cabinet, which will have the support of 320 out of the Assembly's 556 Deputies, will be the postponement of the forthcoming General Elections from March 7 next year to April 4.

據悉新內閣第一件決定事項，將於全體大會中五百五十六名代表中獲三百二十名之擁護，該事乃將普選日期由明年三月七日延至四月四日舉行云。

The Chinese-English Intelligence
發行人宗基友 社址：天津第一區陝西路八十三號 營業部電話：二〇〇四五號 中華郵政登記認爲第一新聞紙類
CNC$ 2,000 | Thursday December 18, 1947 | 華北漢英報 | 內政部登記証：京警津字第十號 | No. 786

東北共匪發動新攻勢
法庫被襲危急．萊陽傳已失守
Another Flare-Up Imminent In Manchuria

Shanghai, Dec. 17. (Reuter) —Another general flare-up appears imminent in Manchuria, although the country is still in the grip of sub-zero weather. While the two-day old battle continues around the Chinchow area on the Peiping-Mukden Railway 80 miles west of Mukden, semi-official Chinese despatches report that a force of 7,000 Communists have launched a "violent" attack against Faku, 50 miles north of Mukden, and a large Red army is on the move between Sian and Sifeng, some 100 miles north-east of Mukden.

路透社上海十二月十七日電：東北天氣雖已至零下氣候，但又一次大戰終於爆發，據中國方面半官方電訊報導稱，與瀋陽西八十英里北寧線錦州周圍已經兩日之戰事現仍繼續，同時，七千共匪，又向瀋陽北方五十英里之法庫，發動「猛烈」攻擊，此外並有大批匪軍於瀋陽西北約一百英里處之西安及四豐間移動。

In view of these threatening developments, hurried military conferences of top-ranking generals are being held in Mukden, according to pro-Government dispatches which admit that the Communists have cut a corridor between Jehol and Liaoning provinces, near Chinchow, but claim that Nationalist troops still occupy Linchow, a keypoint north of Chinchow.

據接近政府方面電訊稱，東北行轅（因應於共匪威脅行動之擴大，曾於瀋陽召集高級將領舉行緊急軍事會議，該電訊並稱共匪已於熱遼間錦州附近開闢一條走廊，但又聲言，關軍現仍據守錦州以北樞紐據點林州（譯音）

The assault of Faku came as a complete surprise and followed the quiet crossing of the Liao river in the small hours of the morning. The Government garrison is now reported to be fighting furiously in the northern suburb of the city to stem the Red advance.

共匪對法庫之攻擊，全出意外，此舉乃於彼等於侵襲數小時間偷渡遼河以後發動者，據消息稱，該地守軍，正在城北郊與匪拚命激戰，以便阻止匪軍前進。

In North Honan the Communists were still battering unsuccessfully in the outskirts of Lanfeng, 20 miles east of the provincial capital of Kaifeng, yesterday. The situation for the Government forces was reported to be serious and General Liu Lu-ming, Military Governor of Honan Province, is personally conducting the defensive operation. Railway service in North Honan, both along the Peiping - Hankow Railway and the Lunghai Railway, is said to have been suspended.

豫北戰事，共匪昨日仍繼續攻擊開封東面二十英里之蘭封城郊，彼等毫無進展，據消息稱，該地國軍情勢嚴重，豫北居鎮汝明將軍正親自指揮該城防衛戰，據稱，豫北平漢隴海兩路交通與車運，已完全停止。

In north-eastern Shantung province, the situation around the city of Laiyang, 70 miles north of Tsingtao, which has been under Communist siege for the past week, is obscure. Independent dispatches claimed that the Communists captured this strategic point early yesterday, but official sources in Nanking will neither confirm nor deny this information.

山東東北方戰事，萊陽縣城周圍情況，混沌不明，萊陽在青島北七十英里，該城遭匪圍攻業經一週有餘，獨立消息方面之電訊聲言，昨晨共匪曾攻佔此一戰略據點，但南京官方對此一消息，既不予證實，亦未加否認。

In Hankow, the Nationalist High Command and the city Government called on the people to enlist in the Peace Preservation Corps (militia) and asked the rich people to contribute financially to this organisation.

漢口國軍最高指揮與漢口市當局號召市民應徵參加保安隊（民兵）並要求富戶捐助該隊經費。

Addressing a mass meeting in Peiping, General Fu Tso-yi, Commander-in-Chief in North China, said that the people's hatred of Communists, brought about by Red atrocities in occupied areas, was a "great potential force in the suppression of the Communist armed rebellion." He said that the people were awakened to the Communist rule of terror and their apprehension and hatred for Communists reached a "saturation point."

華北剿匪總司令傅作義將軍，於集衆大會發表講演稱，由於共匪在其佔領區種種殘暴行爲，使人民對共匪發生仇恨心理此種仇恨心理，乃「剿滅共匪武裝叛亂之最大力量，」「渠稱人民已於共匪之恐怖統治中覺醒，且彼等對於共匪之仇恨與恐怖心已到達「飽和點」。

General Fu added that this opportunity must be grasped and capitalised upon and turned into an "inestimable force."

傅將軍繼稱，此一機會必須抓緊，並善爲利用，使其成爲「不可估計之力量」。

監院不久開會
討論馮玉祥反政府言論
What to do with Gen. Feng?

Nanking, Dec. 17. (Reuter) —The Control Yuan will meet shortly to pronounce upon the recent anti-Government statements of General Feng Yu-hsiang, widely known as the "Christian General in the United States, according to Chinese sources here. General Feng, who is at present on an inspection tour of water conservancy projects in the United States, spoke strongly against the proposed United States aid to China recently.

路透社南京十二月十七日電：據此間中國方面消息，監察院不久將開會，研討馮玉祥將軍最近以來之反政府聲明，馮氏向以「基督將軍」聞名於美國，馮氏目前在美考察水利，渠對最近美國援華一事，發表談話，猛烈反對。

國際大局何處去？
外長會議決裂後，觀察家紛紛推測
The Next Step

London, Dec. 17. (Reuter) —Observers in all the major world Capitals are speculating on the next steps to replace the Big Four machinery, established at Yalta, following the breakdown of the London session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

路透社倫敦十二月十七日電：世界各大首都之觀察家，刻正作種種推測，關於倫敦四强外長會議決裂後，其下一步將爲何，且以何物代替此雅爾達會議中設立之四强機構。

In Washington some observers suggested another Truman-Stalin-Attlee meeting on the resuscitation of the Big Three relations through normal diplomatic channels.

華盛頓方面，若干觀察家提議杜魯門總統與斯大林元帥及艾德禮首相舉行一三巨頭會談，藉通正常外交途徑，恢復三强間關係。

Meanwhile, Mr. Ernest Bevin has cancelled a private dinner which he had arranged to give at his home to-night.

英外相貝文，已將其布置於今晚舉行之宴會臨時取消。

Depression over the failure of the Conference and anxiety for the future were expressed in five Hamburg newspapers. "Die Welt" observed: "It will soon be clear to all Germans that Germany, which was divided into four parts after the last war, will now be divided into two. This aspect is tragic but unavoidable as long as the Great Powers are not united among themselves.

漢堡五家報紙，對於外長會議之失敗，表示沉喪，對於今後情勢，甚爲焦灼，「世界」報論稱：「所有德國人，不久就可明瞭，此次大戰結束後，被分爲四部份之德國，今後將被分而爲二，此一情勢，乃一悲劇，惟此乃於各大國間自身不能統一時，不可避免。」

Diplomatic observers are inclined to feel that the tendency towards partitioning of Germany will be now pushed so far that the Allied Control Council in Berlin will become a mere debating society, powerless to stop the creation of two separate German States

外交觀察家則探聲德國被分治之趨勢，將發展至使盟軍管制委員會僅成爲一討論機關，無力阻止德國之分裂。

尼米茲改任
海軍作戰部長顧問
Nimitz Retires As Chief of Naval Operations

Washington, Dec. 16. (Reuter) — Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, war-time Commander of the United States Pacific Fleet, retired from his post as Chief of the United States Naval Operations yesterday after 42 years in the navy. He will be stationed at San Francisco as special adviser to Mr. John L. Sullivan, Navy Secretary.

路透社華盛頓十二月十六日電：鄂時美國太平洋艦隊總司令尼米茲海軍元帥，在海軍服務四十二年後，昨日已退休，渠將駐於舊金山，改任爲海軍部長薩利爲氏之特別顧問。

英軍自聖地撤退
British Withdrawal From Jewish Areas

Jerusalem, Dec. 16. (Reuter) The British forces are expected to have completed their scheduled withdrawal from the Jewish areas of Tel-Aviv, Ramat Gan, and Petah-Tiqvah by last midnight, it was officially stated here.

耶路撒冷十二月十六日路透電：據本地正式消息稱英軍可於昨日午夜自德拉維，拉瑪甘，比塔地瓦猶太區完成其規定之撤退。

The five hundred - strong force of the Jewish civil guard will begin taking over security duties to-day in this area, a quadrangle in which roughly two-thirds of the Palestine Jewish population lives.

今日由五百名猶銳之猶太衛軍接負各該地方之治安責任，該地區係一四邊形，巴勒士坦猶太居民三分之一均居於此地。

This Jewish force will also be responsible for policing five Arab villages with a population of 5,000 in this area.

猶太衛軍亦負五阿拉伯村莊警衛之責，此五村中居民數達五千人。

A solitary British armoured car was last night guarding the former security stronghold at Sarona, on Tel-Aviv's boundaries, most British police having already withdrawn to "no-man's land" between Tel-Aviv and Jaffa.

昨夜特拉維邊境之薩羅那地方某治安據點由單力之英軍裝甲車防守，多數英國警察均撤退至特拉維及加法間之「無人派」。

Dusk to dawn curfew on the area between the two cities was still being enforced.

二城門地區仍嚴行自暮至晨之宵禁。

Rumours sweeping the Bazaars of Jerusalem's Old City yesterday reported the secret return to Palestine of Abdul Kesder Husseini, former Arab guerilla leader in 1937-1939 disturbances. He was here, rumour said, to organise active Arab resistance to the partition of the country.

昨日耶路撒冷大城市場上充滿謠言，謂一九三七年至一九三九年間騷亂之游擊隊首腦人物，阿布杜加德爾西尼已秘密返還巴勒士坦，謠言謂彼來此組織活動之阿拉伯人以反抗分治云。

共和黨提出
反通貨膨脹法案
Anti-Inflation Legislation in U. S.

Washington, Dec. 16. (Reuter)—The United States Republicans—the majority Party in the Congress—presented the House of Representatives yesterday with anti-inflation legislation which, while only a shadow of that proposed by President Truman, was such that it could be expected to pass the present Special session of Congress.

華盛頓十二月十六日路透電：美共和黨……國會中之多數黨……昨日向下議院呈送反通貨膨脹法案，杜魯門總統亦機有此意，故可望於目前舉行之國會特別會議中獲得通過。

It was a "take it or leave it" proposal, Party leaders decreeing that there were to be no attempts to amend the Bill they submitted, and if it were not approved no other anti-inflation legislation would even be discussed this session.

該黨之首腦人物宣稱此爲一「取即用否即捨」之提案，本身並無修改之餘地，若未能獲得通過，則此次會議中並不討論任何其他反通貨膨脹法案。

The "no amendment" rule which needs a two-thirds majority vote, was proposed partly to ensure speed and partly to avoid prolonged discussion of the price situation. It was aimed in particular at averting the threat voiced in many influential quarters to amend the extension of the export controls to put off the continued shipment of goods to Russia. The bill also provided for the temporary setting aside of the Anti-Trust Laws so that industry could co-operate voluntarily to distribute scare materials and products where they were most needed, and extension of the Administration's power to allocate transport facilities.

此種「不修改」之規定需要三分之二多數票，所以有此規定者目的在於辦事迅速並爲求避免對物價情勢作過日久之討論。該案之目的特別在於抑止各有力人物倡議放寬出口限制以求繼續向俄國輸出貨品。該案更建議暫時停止反托拉斯法，以便工業界得以自願合作分配稀少之原料及產品於最需要之地點，更求擴展行政力量以配定運輸。

The Democrats complained that the Bill contained no price and wage control or rationing without which President Truman has said no programme could beeffective.

共和黨想稱該案中未包括物價及工資之限制，如杜魯門總統所云，無此二限制通配給計劃不能生效。

The debate foreshadowed protracted discussions, expected next year, over probably the biggest issue of the 1948 Presidential elections. In view of Russia's action to halt inflation, Congressional decision here, observers believed, would inevitably be used as a yardstick of the effectiveness of the contrasting forms of Government. What Congress had to decide was whether the American form of Government could act as effectively and thus give reality to its biggest weapon—the Marshall Plan—in the continuing economic struggle in Europe.

明年舉行之討辯會可能包括一九四八年大選問題，觀察者確信，由俄國防止通貨膨脹之措施以觀之，此地國會之決議將必用爲衡量政府兩黨效力之尺度，國會之決定必爲何種政府較有力量可將最巨之武器……馬歇爾計劃……託諸其手，以使繼續歐洲之經濟奮鬥云。

外交部否認
報載王外長報告
Nanking Waichiaopu Denial

Nanking, Dec. 14. (Reuter-AAP)—A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs last night denied complete accuracy of Press reports of the Foreign Minister, Dr, Wang Shih-chieh's reports on foreign affairs to the State Council meeting on Friday.

路透社南京十四日電：外交部發言人昨夜宣稱新聞界披露關於王世杰外長於星期五在國務會議上之外交報告完全不確。

蘇聯如何刼奪我政府
How The Russians Stole My Government

By Ferenc Nagy Ex-Premier of Hungary 著

Translated by Sam. Chou 譯自星期六晚報

（續）

It is only fair to say that this was no apparent part of Communist design, but rather an individual act of senseless savagery.

此事公平說來並非共產主義者之故意，不過個人毫無意義的殘忍暴動而已。

Back in 1919, in the chaos following the first war, Communists under Bela Kun set up a regime which lasted for several months. It was a rule of such terror that Communism was thereafter outlawed in Hungary for 25 years. Many Hungarian Communists made their way to Moscow. They came back to us later — with the Russian armies.

在一九一九年，趁着世界大戰後混亂局面，共產主義在康比拉領導之下建起政體，但為時的有數月之久，共產主義在匈牙利曾有二十五年光景一直是通令認其為違法組織，許多匈牙利共產黨員便都亡命到莫斯科，但後來他們又隨着紅國軍隊回到故鄉來了。

One of them was Matthias Rakosi—note the name well. After the 1919 outbreaks he was imprisoned in Budapest, charged with complicity in a series of murders. The Russians must even then have valued him highly, because they offered to send back a number of Hungarian officer prisoners of war and certain captured Hungarian national relics in exchange for Rakosi. When the time was ripe he became the Communist Deputy Prime Minister in my coalition cabinet.

其中有一個名叫馬賽羅克西者……請記好這個名字），在一九一九事變之後，他因犯共同行劫之罪被下在獄裡，甚至在那時我國對他都估價很高，因為他們曾允許將戰時一些匈牙利戰犯及其他一些俘獲的匈牙利民族紀念品交回為的是換出羅克西來，在後來時機成熟時，這位人物變成了我們聯合內閣中共產黨副總理。

In 1923 Bisse unveiled its monument to the 29 soldiers who had died in the war. I, then 20 years old, was chosen to speak on behalf of the young people of the village. After my speech, reporters from Pees asked me why I did not try my hand at newspaper articles.

一九二三年貝西地方對那時戰死二十九勇士紀念碑行揭幕禮，那時我才二十歲就被村中選作代表去替本村青年說幾句話，在我講完之後，從貝克來的幾位新聞記者便問我為什麼不在報紙上寫點論文試試。

This same year I married a peasant girl of our village, Juliette Balog. She has been my good companion through 24 years of triumphs and troubles. She and our children are with me in America—Thank God—today.

同年，我同本村一位農家姑娘瑞麗巴結了婚，她是我這二十四年來無論得勝或憂患中的好同伴，謝謝上帝，她和我們的孩子現在都在美國……

For the newspaper I wrote about what I knew best: the problems of peasants, on tiny plots of land, in a country still dominated by huge baronial estates, These articles brought some local fame,, and I was invited to join the Peasant Party.

在報紙上我寫過的完全是我最清楚的，如同農民問題小農問題以及現在這國家仍是被巨富的公爵采地所佔，這些言論曾引起了當地很好的反應，於是我就被約參加了農民黨。

In 1929 dropping farm prices made the lot of the peasant almost intolerable. The conservative peasant Party refused to attempt constructive action, so I, and many of like mind, left it and the following year formed the Smallholders' Party. Composed mainly of peasant farmers, white-collar workers and small businessmen, it was to become the majority party of Hungary. Among its founders were Zoltan Tildy, Bela Varga and Bela Kovacs.

一九二九年世界經濟恐慌，農產品大跌價，幾乎使農民們不可支持，一些守舊的農民黨員仍拒絕建設舉動，我便同一些同志在次年脫離了農民黨另組成小地主黨，大部由農夫，小職員及小商人們組成，在匈牙利變成了第一大黨，其中的創立人有瑞丹白第，巴拉瓦加及巴拉可瓦。

Zoltan Tildy, later to be President of Hungary, was then a Presbyterian minister. Bela Varga was a Catholic priest, learned, honorable, and of highest principle, subsequently to be President of the Hungarian Parliament. Bela Kovacs was a strapping young peasant, handsome, openhearted and brave.

瑞丹白第後來為匈牙利總統，後又為長老會牧師，巴拉瓦加是一個天主教傳教士，學深品高，志願高潔，後來為匈牙利國會議長。巴拉可瓦是一位體格魁梧的青年農夫，漂亮直爽真敢。

In 1932, when I was 29, we moved to Budapest. I was then writing enough to support my family, and devoted the rest of my time to canvassing the country for the Smallholders. The party could not afford to pay me a salary, but did pay part of my expenses. I visited more than a thousand villages during the 1930's, met and talked with hundreds of thousands of persons. I need no opinion poll to tell me what is in the hearts of my countrymen.

到一九三二年，正當我二十九歲時，我們遷到佈達佩斯，那時我全靠着著述支持家庭，並以餘生盡力在國內散佈小農黨主義。黨內那時無力給我薪金，不過僅負實我支出一部而已，一九三〇年我遊遍了成千的村莊並與千百的農民接觸談過話，我並不需要他們用意見箱來告訴我們內心的情緒。

（To Be Continued 未完）

北極探險記（雲）
Epic Of The Arctic

（續）

Ellison, helpless, was sucking the spoon that had been strapped to his handless arm. Maurice Connell lay crumpled, to all appearance dead. Brainard draw himself up in a brave attempt to salute. Only Frederick and Long were able to walk. Biederbeck, long the party's nurse, continued his ministrations; dragging himself on hands and knees, he forced the last two spoonfuls of brandy down the throat of the unconscious Connell.

艾爾遜無告的吮嚥着綁在他無手的臂端上那把匙子。加奈爾毛立斯跪臥着，看來完全死了。布雷那得努力立起身來想行敬禮。只有弗萊得利克和朗還能行走。畢得拜克始終是這團體的護士現在仍在繼續着他的職務，用手和膝在地下爬行，把最後的兩匙白蘭地酒灌下不省人事的加奈爾咽喉裡去。

"Greely, is this you?"

「格利萊，是你嗎？」

As from a distance Greely heard the words. With fumbling fingers he adjusted his eyeglasses over fast dimming eyes.

格利萊似乎聽見很遠的地方傳來這樣一句話。他用顫抖的手指端正他昏暗的眼睛上的眼鏡。

"Yes," he said, and then in a voice that struggled not to waver, "I am so glad to see you."

「是我，」他說，然後又用一種努力抑制不使顫抖的音說，「我實高興看見你們來了。」

Elison died on the voyage home. He had been without feet or hands for more than six months. Though not infected, the wounds had failed to heal. At first it was thought that Greely too would not survive. But by the time Mrs. Greely was brought aboard at Portsmouth, N. H., care and food and warmth had set all six survivors on the road to health.

艾立遜在歸家的途中死去了。他已無手無足活了六個月。雖然傷口並沒有染疫，可是始終不能封口，最初大家以為格利萊也不能活了。可是自格利萊夫人自利文芳斯登船時起，看護，食物和溫暖已使餘下的六個生存者走上健康之途了。

Greely lived another half century, administering the Weather Bureau and the Signal Corps and rising to the rank of major general in 1906. On his 91st birthday—in March 1935, the year of his death—he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his long life of service. Sergeant Brainard, who became a brigadier general in World War I, and is now retired, still survives.

格利萊又活了五十年，任職氣象部和信號隊，並於一九〇六年晉級為將。在他九十一歲壽辰那天……一九三五年三月，也就是他死去的那年……他接受了國會頒與勳章表揚他多年的服役。布雷那德在第一次世界大戰中昇為準將等級，現在已退休了，仍然在世。

（THE END 完）

遠東共產國際成立說
英報懷疑其眞實性
Economist Queries Far Eastern Cominform

London, Dec.—The "Economist" today expresses doubt as to the accuracy of several recent reports that a far eastern 'cominform' has been set up as a result of the meeting of communists from the Soviet Union, Mongolia, China, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaya and Burma reported to have taken place in Harbin between November 20 and 27. The honrnal reasons that the formation of the European 'cominform' was accompanied by full publicity from the Soviet side and it is therefore doubtful whether a comparable organisation can have been set up at Harbin in view of the complete silence since. It adds that there can be no doubt that communists are very active all over the Far East from Manchuria to Java.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）關於最近幾次報導稱，遠東國際共產組織已由蘇聯，外蒙古，中國，菲律賓，印尼，馬來亞及緬甸等國共產黨代表於十一月二十日至二十七日間在哈爾濱舉行會議之結果宣告成立一說，英經濟學者報今日對其眞實性表示懷疑。該報稱：歐洲國際共產機構之組成，係附有新聞之大事宣傳以作陪襯，對此相似之組織，是否隱在哈爾濱成立而缺乏宣傳，該報稱，共產黨在遠東各地（自中國東北至爪哇）之極形活躍自屬毫無疑義。

The "Economist" points out that in the magazine "Party Life," published recently in Moscow, Italy and China are bracketed together as having the largest communist parties outside the Soviet Union with more than two million each. It adds that although it is easily appreciated that the number of Chinese communists is large, their place in the statistical list may nevertheless cause some surprise.

經濟學者報稱：據莫斯科最近出版之「黨的生命雜誌中刊載，意大利與中國均被列在一起作為除蘇聯外擁有共產黨員最多之國家，計每國均超過二百萬人以上，該報稱，中國共產黨人數之衆確極易明瞭，而渠等在統計表上所佔之地位則頗堪驚異也。

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加拿大發現新生活方式
Canada Finding New Way of Life

譯自路透電稿（H）

Canadians may soon have to go without their orange juice for breakfast and eat an apple instead as Canada embarks on a new way of life.

加拿大人，因為正要走上新生活之路的緣故，不久就可能在他們的早餐裡，用蘋果代替橘汁。

The Government has announced some of the details of the new way of life, but there are more to come—and some will undoubtedly be unpopular. Strenuous debates are expected, with general aims perhaps agreed upon but methods and timing disputed.

加拿大政府，已經宣佈了一些新生活方式的詳細節目，不過今後還有新的東西要來（其中有些無疑的會不很流行）也許還要猛力的爭論，還有就是在一般的目標上已經同意，只是在實行的方法和什麼時候實行上還有爭論而已。

The now way has three main points:

新生活方式的要點有三：

1. Increased sales to the United States and decreased purchases there for the present;

（一）在目前增加對美國的出口，減少由美國購買貨物。

2. Increased trade with all the world under agreements reached at Geneva; and

（二）根據在日內瓦議定的協定，增加加拿大和世界各國間的貿易

3. Development of Canadian manufacturing and primary industries—especially forests and mines.

（三）發展加拿大的製造業和基礎工業，尤其是森林業和煤礦業。

The programme is not intended to limit trade with the United States on a long term basis. Rather, if carried to its logical conclusion it means a close alliance of Canadian and American industry in a fuller development of North America's resources.

這個計劃，目的不是限制對美國的貿易，如果照着它應有的去作，事說它的意思是美加兩國工業，在充分發展北美資源上的密切聯盟。

It would mean deciding what products can be made in Canada at a price which will sell in the United States. As a specific instance, American branch factories might decide to transfer certain production to this side of the border to feed their own assembly lines.

它的意思將是決定加拿大可以製造什麼樣的貨物並且以什麼樣的價格才能夠在美國出售，作為一個典型例子，美國的分廠，可以決定某種出產品，遷到這邊來，充實它們的總廠。

It could mean, for example, that the United States might decide to grow less wheat and give Canadian farmers an assured market there, providing they would guarantee supply.

舉例說，它的意思，也許可以說美國可以決定少生產一點麥子，而把這種市場讓給加拿大農民，不過加拿大農民得保證一定能供給需要的數量。

This is a delicate path, strewn not only with difficulties of conflicting interests on either side of the border, but also of Canada entering into close economic co-operation with her great neighbour and still maintaining her individuality.

這可以說是一條微妙的路徑，在這條路徑上，不僅撒布着雙方利益衝突的種種困難，而且還有一點困難，那就是加拿大既要和她偉大的隣邦在經濟上進入密切合作而同時又要保持她個別的性質與特點。

The danger of the Canadian economic position has arisen mainly because she has bought far more in the United States than she has sold there. On the other hand, she sold more to the rest of the world than she bought—and used the profit from this trading to pay the United States. But this rest-of-the-world trading is now done largely on credit and there is not enough cash coming in to pay the United States.

加拿大經濟狀況的危險性，主要是因為她從美國購入的比她賣給美國的為多而起的。另一方面，她賣給世界其他國家的却又比她從這些國家買進的為多，（她就用從這個貿易中間得來的收益，償付美國。）可是這個和世界其他國家的貿易，大部份是以信用的方式進行的，所以加拿大便沒有足量的現款，償付欠美國商業債務。

The collapse of one leg of Canada's traditional trade triangle puts her in an embarrassing position.

由於加拿大傳統的貿易原則一角的崩潰，便得她處於一種非常尷尬的境地。

The new programme is aimed at re-establishing the balance.

新計劃的目的，在於重新樹立預算的平衡。

Whether Canada succeeds in making increased sales to the United States will depend not only on government measures but particularly on the ability and initiative market. Many Canadian industrialists think that they can do this. Others are not in so favourable a position.

加拿大在增加對美輸出上，是否可以成功？不但要看加拿大政府所採的方針和措施如何，尤其要看加拿大工業進入一個很大但卽很有能力和競爭極厲害的市場的本領和創造力如何而定了，加拿大的許多工業家却認為他們能够這樣辦，別的人却並沒有處於這樣順利的地位上。

If the programme fails, Canadians will have to do without many things that they have been getting from across the border and the more quickly it succeeds, the sooner they will get back the things now prohibited or restricted.

如果這個計劃失敗，加拿大人便會缺少他們從美國能得到的好多東西，相反的計劃成功的愈快，他們取回現在被禁止或被限制的這些東西便愈快。

If the plan succeeds fully North America will become an enormous trade within itself. But it will also have a great surplus to exchange with the rest of the world.

如果計劃完全成功，那末北美本身就會成為一個大貿易中心，並且還會有很多的剩餘供她和世界其餘國家交換。

（To Be Continued 未完）

杜魯門致國會咨文
促請緊急援歐，平抑物價
TRUMAN MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

美國新聞處稿（續）

The second part of the program to curb inflation is to secure the most efficient use of scarce goods and . . . channel their flow so as to relieve inflationary pressures. Grain, for example, is too badly needed to permit wasteful feeding to livestock. Steel, as another example, is too scarce to be used for non-essential purposes.

第二部門由通貨膨脹的計劃就是要儘量利用缺乏的貨物並使其流通，以便解除通貨膨脹的壓力。例如之，五穀是這樣的迫切需要，所以不能容許把它在喂飼牲口時胡亂浪費，又舉一個例子，鋼是這樣的缺乏，使我們不能把它用於非主要的用途。

Legislation is required to authorize the allocation of scarce commodities which basically affect the cost of living, or basically affect industrial production. In these limited areas, inventory control powers are also needed. Authority to allocate transportation services should be extended.

立法必須制定，准許分配稀少的貨物，這種貨物對生活費用或工業生產有重要影響，在這些有限的範圍內，並需要有調查商品存貨的權力，擴充對貨物運輸供需辦理運輸權。

In addition, existing export controls should be continued and strengthened. Goods that we cannot wisely export must be kept here, and the shipments we make must go where they are needed worst. Profiteering in exports must be prevented.

此外，現行輸出管制應予以繼續並加強，凡我們認為不宜輸出的貨物，必須保留在這裡，而我們的貨運必須輸到最迫切需要的地方，輸出方面的投機牟利，必須加以防止。

The measures which I have already discussed will, when taken together, aid substantially in relieving inflationary pressures. For large segments of the economy, they should be adequate to meet the requirements of the present situation. However, there are limited areas of acute danger in which these measures cannot be regarded as guaranteeing adequate protection.

我所討論的各種措施，合在一起，對於解除通貨膨脹的壓力，大有帮助，這些措施對於大部份的經濟，足以適應目前情形的需要，但是在若干有限危險的範圍內，這些措施不能認為可以保證充分的保護。

For example, present forecasts indicate that we are likely to have less grain and meat next year than we have had this year. The pressure on the prices of these foods would then become increasingly great. If these pressures are permitted to bring further sharp increases in food prices, they may well set off a chain reaction that would spread throughout the economy. It is surely better to take timely action to check adverse forces at particular trouble spots than to wait until general inflation has become so serious as to require drastic controls over our whole economic life.

例如，目下的預測顯示我們明年可能有的穀類和肉類較本年為少，那麼這種食物對於物價的壓力，將更形嚴大，如果這些壓力容其刺激食物的售價，那麼它們會發生一連串的反應而普及整個的經濟。當然，與其坐視通貨膨脹的情形日趨嚴重，而無法實施對我們整個經濟生活的嚴然管制，毋寧趁早採取行動，就地遏止不利的力量。

Therefore, we need a third group of measures to combat inflation. Legislation should be enacted authorizing the Government to impose price ceilings on vital commodities in short supply that basically effect the cost of living. Basic elements in the cost of living are food, clothing, fuel and rent. In addition, the legislation should be broad enough to authorize price ceilings on those vital commodities in short supply that basically affect industrial production. This will enable us to stamp out profiteering and speculation in these important areas.

因此，我們需要第三類的方法來抵制通貨膨脹，我們必須訂立法案，授權政府對於供應缺乏而在基本上影響生活費用的重要物價實施最高限價，生活費用中的重要因素是食物，衣着，燃料及房租，此外，法案必須如此廣泛，以便授權對於供應缺乏而基本上影響一業生產的重要物資，也加以最高限價，如此，就可以使我們撲滅這些重要物品方面的牟利與投機。

（To Be Continued 未完）

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